

# THE FARMER & GARDENER;

## AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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Vol. I.

THIS publication is the successor of the late  
**AMERICAN FARMER,**

(which is discontinued,) and is published at the same office, at five dollars per year, payable in advance.

When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

**American Farmer Establishment.**

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1834.

TO OUR PATRONS.—We return our sincere thanks to those, who, considering that we are just commencing a publication, which they are pleased to call a useful one, have promptly remitted the first year's subscription:—it enabled us to progress for some time swimmingly. But there are some who have not yet assisted us in our enterprise. To them we would just say (in a whisper) that we are obliged by our contracts to pay Cash every week, for every cent that this publication costs, from the paper to the mailing; and we hardly need add, that we find it *up-hill* work, in this dry weather. Nothing can enable us to keep our engagements but PROMPTNESS on the part of our patrons. We earnestly ask then, that such as are delinquent, will feel for us, in the right place, and try the safety of the mail at our risk.

### GAMA GRASS SEED WANTED.

The conductor of this paper is constantly called on for Gama Grass Seed. He obtained a little last spring from some of his southern subscribers, and now begs leave respectfully to repeat his request that they will have saved for him this summer such parcels as it may be convenient to secure, and forward it by any conveyance the first opportunity. He will cheerfully pay any reasonable expense both for the gathering and the transmission, his chief object being the accommodation of those farmers who are willing to give it a trial.

He is also anxious to obtain the seed of the Guinea Grass in such quantities as may be convenient to send.

### MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

We give an extract below from the Western Weekly Review, of the proceedings of the County Court in Franklin, Ten. which are worthy of imitation in every county in the United States.

The raising of silk is an employment particularly adapted to the inmates of our county poor

houses; especially if the *Morus Multicaulis* be cultivated for the purpose, as it will remain a shrub, and the leaves will be easily accessible to the aged and infirm, or to the orphan children which are commonly found in these receptacles of poor orphans. It is a subject we have intended to recommend to the attention of the public, and are now very happy in having such a weighty example to lay before our readers. Whether the anticipations of the most sanguine may be realized in this measure, we do not and cannot pretend to say; but we have no fears that all reasonable expectations as to its profits, will be fully realized.

There are thousands of orphans in our cities, and elsewhere, who are neglected, and suffered to run uncontrolled and uneducated; totally without the aid of the salutary restraint of christian discipline, and who grow up fit subjects for the commission of crime, and to be the future inmates of penitentiaries—others are bound out to trades, many of whom are little better provided for than those who have had no fostering care extended to them; all of whom might be saved by such a measure being adopted.

It is to be hoped the Franklin County Institution (a fit name for extended benevolence) may find their efforts so satisfactory as to induce them to extend their plan for the benefit of orphan children, and engraft upon their system a plan of education whereby the destitute orphan may by his own labor procure a liberal education or a mechanical trade without being brutalized, or without expense to the public. This is certainly a practical object, and we advise the FRANKLIN inhabitants to take it into consideration. We would recommend to their notice the newly invented Reel of Gay & Bottom, of Connecticut, as the reeling will form a suitable business for the infirm.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—SILK.—On motion of Esquire McDaniel, sustained by a short and sensible speech, our county court, in the beginning of the present week, passed an order to enclose an acre of ground adjoining the poor house, and have it planted with mulberry trees, for the purpose of giving some easy and suitable employment to the paupers, and at the same time rendering their maintenance less burdensome to the county than it is at present. Although it is questionable with us, whether the raising of the

silk worm, and the manufacture of the material, can be made to realize the expectations which many entertain, owing to the continued sickness and decrepitude of the inmates of the institution; yet we are gratified to find our court and our citizens, willing to try an experiment, which, even should it prove of no immediate advantage, promises at some future day to be of immense benefit and interest. Within a very few years, silk is destined to form a conspicuous and profitable branch of manufactures of our country, and every attempt to increase its culture, and draw public attention to the matter, is a step forward to the consummation of that period.

[From the Sierre Leone Gazette.]

AFRICAN VEGETATION.—A curious instance of rapid vegetation may be seen on the premises of Messrs. Z. Macaula & Babington, in Water-street. Some vine cuttings were planted there on Monday, the 6th inst.—about the fourth day afterwards they began to sprout; and on Wednesday, the 22d, (sixteen days after they were planted) two bunches of grapes were observed on one of the sprouts, and one bunch on another. There are this day (Saturday, 25th) seven bunches to be seen; and the sprouts on which they have been produced, have grown to the length of six inches, in the time.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,  
August 23, 1834.

Mr. Caleb Whittemore presented 6 fine green flesh Cantaloupes.

Mr. Henry Thompson presented 2 very fine green flesh Cantaloupes.

Mr. Caleb Whittemore presented one peck of Onions, raised from seed this season, very fine.

Mr. Samuel Feast exhibited *Euphorbia Striata*; *Verbena Corymbosa*; *Phlox Suaviolens*; *Centaurea Americana*; *Gonolobus Macrocarpus*; *Verbena aubletia*; *Erithrina Cristagalli*; *Jasminum Sambac plena* or Duke of Tuscany Jasmine; several roses, &c.

On Tuesday last a CALF was killed at the slaughter house of Mr. Anthony Doeblor, in Mifflinburg, which weighed '333' pounds. The hide weighed '65' pounds. This extraordinary calf was raised by Mr Solomon Betz, of East Buffalo township, in the county; and was but 4 months old at the time of slaughter. It is the opinion of those good judges who examined him, that he was the largest and most extraordinary calf ever killed in Pennsylvania: and the Union Cattle show is banded to produce such an one at their annual celebration next fall.

## THE FARMER.

### AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

**OXYGEN.**—We have no knowledge of the properties of oxygen in a state of complete separation. In the most simple form under which we can procure it, it is combined with caloric, and probably with light and electricity, constituting oxygen gas.

This gas has neither smell or taste. Its specific gravity is 1.1111. One hundred cubic inches weigh 88.88 gr. It is a little heavier than atmospheric air.

This gas was first discovered by Dr. Priestly, in 1774; and obtained from the red oxyd of mercury, exposed to a burning lens. Scheele and Lavosier obtained it soon afterwards; and by this discovery a complete revolution in chemical philosophy has been effected. It has been found to be a constituent principle in almost every substance in nature, whether animal, vegetable or mineral.

Its agency is so extensive, and so important in vegetation, that he who is ignorant of its most leading principles in the vegetable economy, is undeserving of the name of an agriculturist; neither is he capable of directing many of the most important operations of a farm, with economy and success.

This gas may be obtained from nitrate of potash (saltpetre) exposed to a red heat in a coated glass or earthen retort, or in a gun barrel. From one pound of this salt, 1200 cubic inches of this gas may be obtained. It may also be obtained from red lead, red precipitate of mercury, or more purely from chlorate of potash.

The atmospheric air con-

tains of oxygen,	21. parts in 100
Water,	88.88 " 100
Sugar from cane,	53. " 100
Sugar from grapes,	56. " 100
Starch from wheat,	49.5 " 100
Gum,	50.84 " 100
In wood, of 100 parts of the ligneous fibre of	
Beechwood,	42.73 are oxygen,
Oak,	41.78 "

This examination of substances might be extended to every vegetable substance; and it would be seen that oxygen gas, being converted into a solid form, composes the greater portion of their bulk.

100 parts of starch has been converted into 110 parts of sugar, by being boiled for some time in very dilute sulphuric acid.

The gum of the cherry-tree, the plum, the peach, gum Arabic and Senegal, with all the different vegetable secretions of oil, wax, mucilage,

rosin, &c. contain a considerable proportion of oxygen, with different proportions of carbon and hydrogen, modified by light and the electric fluid.

Most of these vegetable substances may be converted into sugar, by being combined with an additional portion of oxygen.

The perfection of vegetable juices seems to be that state of oxydation which forms sugar.

The gum, mucilage, starch, &c. are but the unripe juices of the plant.

This view of our subject prompts to the farmer an important practical suggestion. Sugar is known to be the most nutritious portion of vegetable matter. How then can we convert these unripe vegetable juices into the nutritious form of sugar? Let us see the process of nature, and whether we may not imitate the effects, and hasten the process by art.

Before barley can be converted into spirit as in beer, its starch must be converted into a saccharine matter: this is done by placing the grain in a heap, in contact with the atmospheric air, and moistening it with water; the starch of the grain imbibing the necessary portion of oxygen from the water and air; the heat is thence expelled, which raises the temperature of the mass to that degree which favors the union of gas, and the starch is thereby converted into a sweet mass, called malt. What the operation of nature performs in this process in four or five days, may be accomplished by art in as many hours.

Steaming vegetables in a proper manner, produces the same effect as malting does to barley. We here see the advantages obtained by steaming food for animals. Vegetable juices are in an uncooked state; and steaming, by communicating a further portion of oxygen, brings these juices into a saccharine or sugary state, which is the most soluble and most nutritious form of vegetable matter. By inspecting the table we have given above, it will be seen what a small addition of oxygen will convert these crude juices of vegetables into the most nutritious form.

The writer of this, estimates, from experience, the advantages of steaming food for cattle at very nearly one half. Facts will be given hereafter.

**BREED OF CATTLE.**—The only reason that can be assigned why the farmer does not find the raising of cattle the most lucrative branch of his calling, is that he does not pay proper attention to the breeds he keeps. No point is so much neglected—while it is at the same time generally acknowledged that none can be more profitably attended to. If the farmer would sit down and make a careful estimate of the difference in the profit upon a good and poor animal, he would

readily see the importance of this subject. The writer of this recently sold two cows of the same age—the one a good, and the other a poor cow. Both came in at three years old, and both have had a calf every spring since. Both were sold without the calf—the best for \$30, and the poorest for \$17. Since the sale I have, as is my custom, proceeded to "count the cost," or to estimate the loss and gain in the case. The following is the result—estimating that 25 dollars is the amount in butter, cheese, &c. obtained yearly from the best cow; that the other gave only half as much milk, and had poorer calves; and that the expense of keeping was the same for both.

#### BEST COW.

Amount in four years in butter,	
cheese, &c. . . . .	\$100
Amount of 4 calves, sold for \$4	
each, . . . . .	16
" for which cow sold, . . . . .	30
	— 146
Keeping four winters on hay, &c.	40
" " " summers to grass, . . . .	16
	— 56
Nett profit from cow,	90

#### POOR COW.

Amount in four years, in butter,	
cheese, &c. . . . .	\$50
Amount of four calves sold for \$3	
each, . . . . .	12
" for which cow sold, . . . . .	17
	— 79
Keeping four winters on hay, &c.	40
" " " summers to grass, . . . .	16
	— 56
Nett profit from cow,	23

Now suppose that instead of raising these cows, I had bought them at the same for which the best cow sold—for at 4 years old both cows had cost me the same in raising—I then have a nett profit on the best cow of \$60, while on the poorer I sustained an actual loss of \$7. In my estimate I may not have calculated precisely the cost of keeping, &c.; but this does not affect the difference between the good and the poor cow, estimated from its ultimate bearing upon my purse. I only ask my brother farmers to look at this calculation and see how much they lose by keeping poor cows. On other stock the same difference exists between the good and the poor; and if those who see this fact as I do, will still persist in their neglect of their breeds, it can only be through that almost insatiation which sometimes dictates their agricultural principles.

In my next, Mr. Editor, I will briefly give my views on the best breeds, manner of improving, &c. — A DAIRYMAN.

**THE MAXIMUM OF VEGETATION.**—A wager is laid of ten sovereigns between two gardeners in the neighborhood of Chelsea, England, one of them undertaking to grow a salad while a shoulder of mutton is roasting, which is to be done in an hour and three quarters.

5672 patents were issued by the U. S. government during the last year, of which 690 were on subjects connected with agriculture.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

**SUGAR FROM BEETS.**—We have long been desirous of laying this subject before our readers, in a more tangible shape than we have hitherto been able to do, and since the publication of our last article on the subject, a gentleman has called upon us, who has been engaged in the construction of machinery for the manufacturing of sugar from Beets, both in England and France, and is acquainted with the different operations, from the grinding of the roots, to the finishing of refined sugar.

As soon as the weather will permit, the gentleman proposes manufacturing some sugar from the Beets grown in this country, and will leave a sample at our office for inspection.

He has made the following estimate upon the cost of manufacturing in this country, but as he has lately arrived, and is but partially acquainted with our mode of cultivation, or produce of our lands, he does not pretend to be accurate in those which refer to rent, labor, and fuel, as those better acquainted with all those local circumstances might be, but as these points vary at different places, it will be easy for those who feel an interest to correct any such inaccuracy according to their location.

MR. GOODSSELL:

Sir,—Seeing in your valuable paper, an article, on the manufacture of sugar from Beet roots, and being desirous to engage in that business, I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to so important a subject.

In order to bring this subject fairly before them, it will be necessary to go into details, in order to convince them of the profit attending this branch of industry, for which purpose I made calculations of the several costs attending it, as well as my short acquaintance with the country would allow me to do, and also of the produce and value thereof. In my calculations as to the quantity of beets which may be produced in this country per acre, I have been governed partly by the quantity produced in other countries, as in England and France, and partly by information collected from the most authentic sources, since my arrival in this country.

In making these calculations I have fixed upon the quantity of one acre, as being more convenient than any number of pounds or bushels, and as the produce of lands, as well as the costs of manufacturing, will be different in different parts of the United States, my calculation cannot be expected to be mathematically correct for every location.

In order to put this in the most simple form, I will first consider the expence of cultivating one acre, the quantity of beets which an acre will produce, and the cost of manufacturing them into sugar, and the probable quantity of sugar which will be produced; after which we will estimate the worth of the article in this market, and the difference of the two sums will show the profits or loss attending the cultivator and manufacturer of the article.

The rent of one acre of land,	\$4,00
Preparing the same for the crop,	3,00
Cost of seed and planting the same,	3,00
Hoeing and thinning the crop,	5,00
Taking up and carting the roots,	5,00

Total cost of cultivation, \$20,00

The next thing to be considered is the quantity which an acre of good land is capable of producing.

In England and France, I have seen crops that would produce twelve hundred bushels per acre, allowing fifty-six pounds to the bushel. In this country I should calculate that nearly the same quantity might be raised, as in England or France, but not wishing to overrate, I will allow the produce to be six hundred bushels per acre, or thirty-three thousand six hundred pounds. The cost of manufacturing will vary according to circumstances, as horse team or water power are made use of, and that of concentrating the juice must be governed by the price of fuel, but the cost of grinding, concentrating the juice, chemical agents, &c. I think will not exceed forty dollars, including labor, &c.

The produce of sugar will vary according to the quality of the roots, from four to five per cent. In some instances I have known it to be as low as three per cent. but I think an average produce from the roots, may be put at about four and an half per cent. of sugar. The product of an acre, allowing six hundred bushels per acre, would at that be fifteen hundred and twelve pounds.

The quality of sugar produced from beets corresponds with what is known in this market as white Havana, and is capable of being brought to finest refined sugar. The price per hundred may safely be put at ten dollars, making the produce of an acre equal to one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty cents.

There will be after manufacturing about one hundred and fifty bushels of pulp, which is considered of the same value as brewers grain or bran, and is excellent for all the uses to which those are applied for feeding animals. This at four cents would produce six dollars.

The account will then stand thus:

Cost of producing an acre,	\$20,00
Cost of manufacturing do.	40,00
	60,00
Amount of sugar produced,	150,20
Value of pulp remaining	6,00
	157,20
Nett profit per acre,	\$97,20

In making the above calculations I do not pretend that it will be found exact at every place, but I am confident that I have not overrated the produce or value of the produced, and your readers will be able to correct any variation in the cost of cultivation. They will readily perceive the advantage that would accrue to the country, from the introduction of the manufacture of this article, both in an individual and national point of view.

I shall hold myself ready to give any further explanation of the different parts of the process if required, and any communication addressed to me, post paid, to the care of the Editor, will be promptly attended to. I am Sir,

Yours Respectfully,

JNO. DEW.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1833.

[From the Domestic Encyclopedia.]

**RAPE, OR COLE-SEED, BRASSICA NAPUS, L.**

A valuable indigenous plant, of the uses of which we have already given a concise account. We shall, therefore, add a few particulars relative to its culture, &c. to render our statements more complete.

This plant is cultivated principally for the purpose of expressing the oil from its seed, by which it is also propagated: the best kind of the latter should be large and black; it ought to be sown in the month of June (in the proportion of 2 pounds per acre, broadcast,) with the two fore-fingers and thumb, to prevent it from shooting up in patches; it may likewise be drilled, at the distance of 12 or 14 inches apart. Sometimes rape and turnips are sown together; but such practice is not economical; as the two crops mutually injure each other.

Rape yields more abundantly after beans, turnips, or cabbages; the soil being previously ploughed twice, north and south, for the better reception of the solar heat; and, if transplanted, such plants will vegetate with uncommon luxuriance, so as amply to repay the additional expense.

Rape seed attains maturity from July to September; and, as it is easily shed, the plants are generally cut with sickles; laid on the ground to dry; and the seed is rubbed out on a large cloth spread in the middle of the field, whence it is conveyed to the mill. The oil which these seed yield by expression, is employed for various useful purposes in domestic life, and particularly for burning in lamps; but, as it is apt to become ranced, M. THENARD has published the following practical method of purifying it. He directs 1½ or 2 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid to be added to 100 parts of oil, and the whole to be perfectly incorporated by agitation: the fluid immediately becomes turbid, assuming a dark green cast: and, in the course of three quarters of an hour, the coloring particles begin to collect in lumps. The agitation must now cease: and double the weight of oil or vitriol, diluted with pure water should be added: in order to mingle these different ingredients, the stirring ought to be renewed for the space of half an hour; after which the whole may be left to settle for seven or eight days. At the end of that time, the oil will be found on the surface; on being gently drawn off, and filtered through cotton or wool, it will be almost entirely divested of color, smell, and taste; so that it will burn clear, without any interruption.

The refuse of rape, after expressing the oil, is known by the name of *rapecake*; the economical uses of which we have already stated. The whole plant is of great service in feeding cattle; and, after the seed is threshed, the straw and chaff, on being burnt, afford ashes equally valuable as the best potashes.

A Protestant Clergyman was once hissed in a promiscuous congregation for his faithfulness in exposing their prevailing vices. "I come here," was his ready and pointed reply, "to bruise the head of the Old Serpent, and it does not at all surprise me that there should be some hissing among the generation of Vipers."—Ch. Obs.

## THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

### IMPORTED HORNED CATTLE.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

A few days since we attended, upon invitation, the private exhibition of a herd of full blooded English cattle, just imported, and destined to graze upon the rich prairies of the Scioto. Our highest expectations were realized—for it may well admit of doubt whether the animals who cropped the herbage of the rich plains of Judea, some three thousand years ago, surpassed in beauty, according to the most approved standards of agricultural taste, the bevy of cornuted animals to which we allude, from the other side of the Atlantic. They were imported under the auspices of a society established in the State of Ohio, for the furtherance of agricultural improvement.

It seems that at the "Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show of Ross County Agricultural Society," held in Chillicothe, in October last, a discussion was had upon the expediency of forming an association for the purpose of introducing English cattle in this country by direct importation. The proposition was favorably received; and the requisite funds to justify the undertaking were, in a few hours, subscribed. A meeting was subsequently called, and an association organized to carry it into effect. After some deliberation, it was resolved to empower the President and Directors to employ an agent or agents for the purpose, with liberty to control and distribute the funds according to their best judgment and discretion. But, previous to any definitive action on the subject, letters were written to the Hon. Henry Clay, and other distinguished individuals, soliciting their opinions upon the course most proper to be pursued. They united in recommending that an intelligent agent be appointed to repair to England, and make the proper selections. This advice was followed, and Mr. FELIX RENICK was appointed to the trust, to be accompanied by one or two young men as his assistants.

They left Chillicothe in January last—embarked in this city in February, and arrived at Liverpool on the 24th of March. After arranging their money transactions, they proceeded to the interior, and visited most of the agricultural districts celebrated for raising fine cattle.

It may be proper, in an article of this sort, designed especially for our agricultural readers, to relate the observations made by our western farmers upon the various races of cattle they examined in different parts of England.

They were at one time highly pleased with the long horn or Lancashire breed, distinguished from all others by the length of their horns, the thickness and firm texture of their hides, close hair, large hoofs, with coarse leathery thick necks, and varied in color, with a white streak along the back.

Again, the Devonshire cattle were recommended to their attention, with the bright red color and ring around the eye, fine bone and clean in neck, thin faced and fine in chops, thin-skinned, silky in handling, and fine models for the yoke. Again, they were led to view the Galloway hornless breed—broad on the back and loins, with hooked bones, projecting knobs, with bodies beautifully rounded, deep in chest and short in leg—and clean in the chop and neck—with heavy eye-brows,

calm and determined look. Thus they moved on, receiving every where the kindest attentions and most obliging hospitality; and having seen and weighed the "points" of rival breeds, they could not hesitate in giving their preference to the short horned breed, to which we have alluded as coming under our personal observation. These are sometimes called the Dutch breed, and are known in England by a great variety of names according to the districts where they are raised, such as Holderness, the Teeswater, the Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, &c. The Teeswater, raised in the vale of York, on the river Tees, are held in the highest estimation, and are the true short-horned breed. Bulls and cows of this stock, purchased at great prices, are spread through the north of England and the border counties of Scotland—and of this breed is the present importation. We have never seen so fine bone, head and neck, as those cattle present—the hide is thin, chin full, loin broad, and the body throughout well proportioned and comely; the flesh of which is said to be equal or superior to any other breed. The cows are remarkable for yielding a large quantity of milk, not unfrequently twenty-four quarts in twenty-four hours, during the grass season, and sufficient for making no less than three firkins of butter during the summer.

This breed was deemed in many respects best adapted to American soil. The growth is quite equal, if not superior, to any other breed; their great weight of edible flesh, in proportion to bone and coarse flesh—the facility with which they can be fattened, at any age, and to almost any extent, besides being considered the best milkers in England—seemed to give them a decided preference over all others. Purchases were accordingly made from the finest specimens, without reference to cost—giving as high as £170 sterling for a bull calf of ten months old, and 150 guineas for a yearling heifer. Eleven were embarked for Philadelphia, in the ship Alleghany, and the remaining nine, under charge of the agent in person, were put on board the ship Portsmouth, which, on the 4th of June, sailed for this city. Having two hundred steerage passengers on board, the Captain, with the view of avoiding sickness on his passage, took what may be called a northerly track, and, after much suffering, and encountering some heavy blows and rough weather, arrived in this city, and landed the animals, in fine condition, on the 26th July, the other division having previously reached Philadelphia in safety.

Great care is observed in England by the breeders of fine cattle, to preserve the blood untainted and unmixed. They have their regular Herd Book, by means of which they can trace the genealogy of their animals almost as far back, from sire, to sire, as the aristocratic sportsman his stud of racers, or as a sprig of nobility would recount the names and genealogy of the ancestry of which he boasted.

The two bulls which arrived here were three years old, and were by far the noblest animals of the species that we saw. They were ten or twelve feet long—not measuring the tails—and fourteen or fifteen hands high—very large, and of beautiful form and proportion. One of them weighed 2,114 lbs. and the other upwards of 2,000 lbs. The heifers were also all of very remarkable

size for their ages. The two year olds were larger than our common full grown cows. Ohio has already become distinguished for the enterprise of her herdsmen, and her dairies are producing rich returns. But if she fills her luxuriant prairies and her rich valleys with cattle like these, the agriculturists of other states must needs soon bestir themselves, or they will be left far in the rear by the noble spirit of western competition.

Mr. Renick being anxious to proceed with his valuable charge, remained but a few days in this city. Many repaired, however, to see his fine cattle, and liberal advances were offered on cost. Five hundred dollars were proffered for a bull calf only a few months old; but the company, having higher objects in view than immediate gain, were not disposed to sell them. We wish Mr. R. a safe arrival to the Great Valley of the Scioto. It has been said that he who makes two blades of grass grow on the spot that had only produced one, is a greater benefactor of the human race than the whole herd of politicians put together. With equal justice may the compliment be paid by the people of the West to the authors of this enterprise.

[From the Farmers' Series.]

### THE SHORT-HORNS.

It would answer no useful purpose, and would certainly be an objectionable course, to bring under particular notice any one or more of the highly valuable stocks of improved short-horns of the present day. To enumerate all would be impossible; and the writer of this account would most studiously avoid any partial or invidious comparison. The same objection does not, however, exist, as to a remote period; and it is but justice to state that Mr. Robert Colling, brother of Mr. Charles, (who certainly was the leader, and surpassed all competitors in the improvement of the short-horns,\*)

\* Mr. Robert Colling's stock was not sold off until the 29th September, 1818, when the following great prices were obtained for some of his cattle, a sufficient proof of the estimation in which they were held:—

One 2-year old cow sold for	331 guineas.
One 4-year old cow "	300 "
One 5-year old cow "	270 "
One 1-year old bull-calf "	270 "
One 4-year old bull "	621 "

It appears by the catalogue, with printed prices affixed, that

34 cows sold for	4141 guineas.
17 heifers for	1287 "
6 bulls for	1343 "
4 bull calves for	713 "

61 head of cattle sold for 7484 "

Ten days afterwards, General Simson's stock of the same breed were sold at his seat at Pitcorrhie, Fifeshire. As a proof of the established reputation of the short-horns, even so far north, and the degree to which they would even then thrive, in a climate so different from their native one, it may be stated that 12 cows, 5 two-year old heifers, 3 bull-calves, 7 bulls, 4 one-year old heifers, and 6 quey calves, 37 in all, sold for 1388 guineas, or nearly £40 per head.

Mr. Charge, of Newton, near Darlington, and Mr. Mason, of Chilton, in the county of Durham, were only second to Mr. Charles Colling in his interesting and useful pursuit. Mr. Mason started early with animals derived, it is believed, from Mr. Colling, in the very commencement of his career; and Mr. Charge, who had long possessed a most valuable stock of Teeswater cattle, had at an early period crossed them with Mr. Colling's best bulls, and was one of the spirited purchasers of Comet, at a thousand guineas. Mr. Mason's late successful sale sufficiently stamps the value of his stock at that period, but, it is generally admitted, the system of crossing with other herds, which he had of late years judiciously adopted, proved highly instrumental in restoring those qualities in his own, which too close breeding had in some degree threatened to deprive them of.

It would be unfair, on this occasion, to omit mention of a veteran breeder, to whom the advocates for the preservation of pedigree are indebted for the 'Short-horn Herd Book'—Mr. George Coates. He is now one of the oldest authorities on the subject in existence, and was once the possessor of a very superior race of short-horns, though somewhat coarse. Portraits have been preserved of some very fine animals bred by him; and he had the solid satisfaction to dispose of his bull *Patriot* for five hundred guineas.

Mr. Coates fell into an error, but too common, and generally equally fatal: he fancied his own stock the best, and disdained to cross them with Mr. Colling's; which, as others afterwards proved, would have been a most judicious proceeding. The consequence was, Mr. Colling's sale having settled the public judgment and taste, Mr. Coates' stock fell into disrepute. If an apology be requisite for this statement of an undeniable fact, it will be found in the utility of holding up such an example as a caution to those who may be in danger of falling into a similar error.

The next object will be to show the capabilities of this breed to make a return for food consumed, and the unparalleled early period at which such return may be made. Indeed, *early maturity* is the grand and elevating characteristic of the short-horns, and their capacity to continue growing, and at the same time attaining an unexampled ripeness of condition at an early age, has excited the wonder, and obtained the approbation, of every looker-on not blinded by prejudice.

In order to do justice to the subject, and to show that these properties are not all of recent acquirement, but were possessed in an eminent degree by the Teeswater cattle, as well as the improved short-horns, it will be requisite to return to the former for a few facts in evidence.

About fifty years ago, Sir Henry Grey (of Howick) bred two oxen, which were fed by Mr. Waistel, and when six years old weighed 130 stones each, 14 lb. to the stone; their inside fat being most extraordinary.

A heifer, three years old, bred by Miss Allen (of Grange), fed on hay and grass alone, weighed 30 stones.

Two three-years old steers, bred by the same lady, and similarly fed, weighed respectively 92 and 96 stones.

Mr. Waistel's four-years old ox, by the bull supposed to be the grandsire of Hubback, weighed 110 stones.

A four-years old ox, bred by Mr. Simpson (of Aycliffe) fed on hay and turnips, weighed 135 stones.

About the same period, a five-years old heifer, bred by a bishop of Durham, weighed 110 stones.

A cow of Mr. Hill's, slaughtered in Northumberland, weighed 127 stones.

Mr. George Coates, before-mentioned, slaughtered a heifer, by the supposed sire of Hubback, which, fed on turnips and hay, weighed, at two years and two months old, 68 stones.

An ox and heifer, bred by Mr. Watson (of Manfield), weighed, at four years old, within a few pounds, 110 stones each.

A sister to Mr. G. Coates' *Badsworth*, having run with her dam, and fared as she did, without cake or corn, met with an accident, and died when seven months old; she weighed 34 stones.

A steer, by a brother to the above heifer, three years and two months old, weighed 105 stones; and another steer, by the same bull, exactly three years old, weighed 95 stones. Both were kept as store-beasts till two years old.

An ox, bred by Mr. Hill (of Blackwell) slaughtered at six years old, weighed 151 stones 10 lbs.; tallow 11 stones.

The Howick red ox, seven years old, weighed 152 stones 9 lb.; tallow 16 stones 7 lb.

Mr. Charge's ox, seven years old, weighed 168 stones 10 lb.; tallow 13 stones.

The foregoing instances of weight and proof all satisfactorily show, that in the Teeswater cattle, Mr. Charles Colling had pretty good materials with which to commence operations. Let us now refer to a later period, and state some particulars respecting their descendants, the improved short-horns.

In the year 1808, Mr. Bailey, the agricultural historian of Durham, informs us, he saw, at Mr. Mason's (of Clinton) a cow, not less remarkable in point of fat than the Durham ox. At that time, the depth of fat, from the rump to the hips, in a perpendicular position, was, not less than twelve inches; and the shoulder score at least nine inches thick.

Mr. Robert Colling's heifer, which, like the Durham ox, was exhibited as a curiosity, was estimated, at four years old, to weigh 130 stones.

The same gentleman sold, in Darlington Market, on the 18th of April, 1808, a two-years old steer for £22; the price of fat stock being at that time seven shillings per stone.

At M. Nesham's (of Houghton-le-Spring), Mr. Bailey saw a steer, 25 months old, completely covered with fat over the whole carcase, and supposed to be the fattest steer of his age ever seen. Butchers estimated him to weigh 75 stones. Neither of the last-mentioned were of large size, and would not have weighed above 40 stones had they been no fatter than those usually slaughtered.

Mr. Wetherill (of Field House) sold at the fair in Darlington, in March, 1810, two steers, under three years old, for £47 10s each. The price of cattle at that fair, 10s per stone.\*

\*Mr. Bailey observes, that the common practice among the breeders of the improved short-horns, and which he first observed at Mr. Wetherill's,

was to put the year old heifers to the bull the beginning of July, so as to calve not later than the middle of May. The calves ran with and suckled their dams until August. The cows were then put upon foy, fed through the winter with turnips, and sold to the butchers in May or June following, for £25 on an average, which, with the value of the calf, could not be reckoned at less than £30 for a three-year old heifer.

[From the London Lancet.]

LECTURES ON VETERINARY MEDICINE,  
Delivered in the University of London, by Mr.  
Youatt.—LECTURE III.—(CONCLUDED.)

FISTULA LACHRYMALIS.

From some occasional acrimony of the tears the membrane lining this duct may inflame and thicken; or some foreign body may institute itself into the duct; or some unctuous matter from the ciliary glands; and the fluid accumulates in the sac and distends it, and it bursts; and the ulcer eats through the integument, and there is a small fistulous opening beneath the inner canthus of the eye, with a constant discharge from it. It is the constant discharge from it that prevents the wound from healing, and, in some cases, the lachrymal bone is involved in the ulcerative process, and becomes carious.

This happens so seldom in the *Horse*, that the existence of fistula lachrymalis has been denied in him, but there are cases of it on record, and there are few who have not seen the enlargement of the sac preparatory to it: viz. the soft tumour evidently filled with fluid, easily pressed out, and escaping either from the eye or through the nose. When this has been neglected, and the fluid has become viscid, inflammation and ulceration and caries have ensued.

Our continental neighbors, who are very ingenious in devising plans of treatment for various diseases which I believe even they would find it difficult to carry into execution, have told us to inject some bland tepid fluid through the lower punctum, and thus cleanse the sac from obstruction; but I have not been told the means by which I shall accomplish this in spite of the powerful action of the retractor muscle. This being ineffectual we have been advised to pass a style, as in the human being, into the duct; but I should be puzzled how to introduce this style, whether through one of the puncta, or through the orbicularis muscle, or by making a way for it through the lachrymal bone into the lower part of, or below, the sac, and I should be more puzzled still to make my patient, who would not do as I bade him, keep the style in its situation a single hour, much more the length of time necessary to ensure the pervious state of the duct. I believe that you must leave the case to itself, paying attention only to cleanliness.

In the Dog, however, and particularly in the smaller spaniel with the watery eye, fistula lachrymalis is of no unusual occurrence. You will recognize it by the small ulcer in the situation that I have described, with a constant, but perhaps slight, discharge of pus. Have nothing to do with that ulcer, for you will never heal it. You will gain most reputation by honestly saying at once, "I can do nothing here." There is even no palliative but cleanliness.

When fistula lachrymalis occurs in the horse, it is oftenest from fracture of the lachrymal or superior maxillary bone; but that can rarely happen in the dog on account of the depth of muscle by which the parts are protected. In him it arises from disease of the eye, or a naturally inordinate secretion of tears.

With regard to the *canalis infra-orbitarius*, or the long canal conveying the anterior maxillary nerve to form the *facial nerves*, I will content myself with pointing out its situation and course from the hiatus at the tuberosity of the superior maxillary, to the upper part of the middle portion of the facial surface of that bone.

## THE GARDENER.

### SCIENCE OF FARMING AND GARDENING.—

We give an extract below from the English Gardener's Magazine—some of the hints are worthy of notice. It is very true that the farmer and the horticulturist should be instructed in all the different sciences mentioned below, and it is no less so that there is such an intimate connection between the different branches of science, that any one branch must call to its aid the other sciences, to which again in its turn, it renders important facilities; and the agriculturist is greatly interested in all of them. How often is the labor of the farmer entirely frustrated by the inroads of some little insect, which is scarcely discernable to the naked eye, with the history and habits of which, he is totally unacquainted; and perhaps, had he been an entomologist, he might have saved his crop by defeating his invisible enemy, which he has unknowingly protected from the wintry frost or summer's heat. A knowledge of insects ought to form an important part of the education of an agriculturist; but we agree with our English author, it must be taught to boys. In adults there is too much prejudice to expect much improvement from them.

[From the Gardener's Magazine.]

*Instruction in the Sciences which explain the Process of Nature in Farming and Gardening.*—We have noticed the *Cottage Farmer*, by Mr. Lance; and we shall here quote a paragraph from the close of his pamphlet:—"The writer of this essay proposes to instruct young men in the sciences of geology, chemistry, botany, and the elements of all the physical sciences; which will elucidate points necessary to be known by farmers, and combine these branches with the practical knowledge which now conducts the agriculture of the country; and to use that science as an addition, and in subordination, thereto. In agriculture, the sciences are all conjoined; they co-operate to produce bread, and open a boundless field to enquiry. The botanist finds himself indebted to the chemist; the chemist finds problems, in searching into the physiology of plants, which the botanist must solve. The zoologist, the geologist, mineralogist, the meteorologist, the ento-

mologist, are so linked together, that they cannot proceed far without the assistance of one another; and whatever tends to cement the sciences, and bring their various branches into contact, will much facilitate the progress of agricultural knowledge." An agriculture college, for the instruction of young men in the theory and practice of farming, is, in consequence of the above opinions, proposed to be formed by Mr. Lance. Let it be established; it can do no harm, even if it does no good. We fear, however, that the time is gone for establishing institutions of this sort. The farmers of this country are, and ever have been, too ignorant to make use of the knowledge which is every day set before them; they are too much prejudiced to benefit even from example. We have lately had abundant evidence of this during a seven weeks' tour. There is nothing to be expected from them but by the education of their children in their infancy, and at parochial schools. As we believe Mr. Lance to be ardently desirous of improving the agriculture of the country, we would entreat of him to consider whether the most effectual mode would not be to direct all his efforts towards inducing the legislature to establish a national system of education, such as that proposed by Mr. Roebuck in the last session of parliament, of which he will find an account in the *Examiner* for August 11."—*Cond.*

[From the Gardener's Magazine.]

*On the Importance of Liquid Manure in Horticulture, and the peculiar advantages of Soot as an Ingredient for that purpose.* By Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, F. H. S. Nurseryman, Kilkenny.

Amongst the many advantages which horticulture has derived from Mr. Knight's enlightened application of science to its practice, we may reckon as not the least important, his earnest and repeated recommendation of liquid manures. In general, liquid manures have not had that importance attached to them by gardeners which they merit. They may at all times be resorted to with advantage; but, in a number of instances, and particularly where immediate effects is required, no other manure can be so well applied. To enumerate their uses and preparation, however, would demand more consideration than I am enabled to bestow;—my present object being solely to point out a material for the purpose, which I have long availed myself of with success, though it seems to have been overlooked by most gardeners—it is soot.

Sir H. Davy characterizes soot as "a powerful manure, possessing ammoniacal salt, empyreumatic oil, and charcoal, which is capable of being rendered soluble by the action of oxygen, or pure vital air;" all which component parts rank high as nutritious or stimulant manures. On meadows I have used soot with great advantage in substance, and though sown by the hand, one dressing gave me always heavy crops of hay for two successive seasons; but this is a wasteful mode of apply n; it, a great proportion of its ammonia, one of its most active ingredients, being volatilized and dissipated in the atmosphere. When dissolved in water there is no waste:—it is all available, and for horticultural purposes I have mostly used it in that state, mixing it up in the proportion of

about six quarts of soot to a hogshead of water. Asparagus, peas, and a variety of other vegetables, I have manured with it with as much effect as if I had used solid dung; but to plants in pots, particularly pines, I have found it admirably well adapted: when watered with it, they assume a deep healthy green, and grows strong and luxuriant. I generally use it and clean water alternately, and always overhead in summer; but except for the purpose of cleaning, it might be used constantly with advantage; and though I cannot speak from my own experience, never having had either scale or bug on my pines, (pine apples) yet I think it highly probable, as the ammonia it contains is known to be destructive to these insects in a state of gas or vapour, that in a liquid state, it does not totally destroy them, yet that it will in a great degree check their progress.

Other materials for liquid manures are often difficult to procure, and tedious in their preparation: but soot, sufficient for the gardener's purposes, is almost every where at hand, and in a few minutes prepared.

Were gardeners more generally aware that no manures can be taken up in a state of solidity by plants as food, and that they can only be absorbed by them in a gaseous or liquid state, to which all solid manures applied must be previously reduced, before any benefit can be derived from them, they would in many cases facilitate the process by using them in a liquid state. In houses (green and hot houses) where the rains have not access, it appears to me superior to any other mode of administering manures to trees.

Kilkenny, Aug. 24, 1826.

Quere.—Has any system been adopted for collecting at one or more deposits the soot of this and other large cities? Might it not be easily done through the superintendants of chimney sweepers?

*On destroying the Insects which infest Fruit Trees.*—It is of the utmost importance to the success and general well-being of all fruit trees, that they be kept perfectly clear from insects, parasites of all sorts, and all extraneous matters. Winter is the best season in which to operate for effecting this object; and, with regard to fruit trees trained against walls, we ought to commence by loosening all of them from the wall, and giving them regular and judicious pruning. After this, begin upon the main stem, even below the surface of the earth, by removing a portion of the soil, and diligently scrape or pare, if the case be such as to require it, every part, even to the extremity of each branch. Afterwards wash the whole of the wall most completely with the following preparation:—Take strong lime-water, after it has settled into a perfectly clear state, (so that none of the lime remains, farther than what it holds in solution) and mix in it about a fourth part of strong tobacco liquor; some soft soap, 1 lb. to a gallon; and about 1 lb. of flour of brimstone, or of sulphur vivum, either will answer: if some black pepper, ground very fine, be added, it will be an improvement. This preparation will clear the wall most completely from every kind of insect. After the trees are again dry, have a mixture ready, composed of the above ingredients, but in stronger proportions; and, instead of the

lime-water, use chamber-lie, or the strong drainage of a farmyard; and, lastly, thicken it to the consistence of good thick paint, with quicklime dissolved in it. Take painters' brushes of different sizes, and coat the trees completely over with the mixture, not leaving a chink, or the axil of a bud, without working the mixture well into it. Use the whitest lime you can get for the purpose, that when dry, you may readily see where the brush has missed. It is best to coat every part completely over two or three times, and it will kill every thing that is not concealed in the bark. In pear trees, the insects of the last class are our greatest pest. I wish some one would be kind enough to inform us how to get rid of the warty pest, which does not, I believe, commit its greatest ravages in that state. Will Rusticus of Godalming be so kind as to give us the history of this destructive insect? I think we have no enemy so resistless as this; all others fall beneath the above dressing.

**On limiting the extension of the roots of Wall Trees.**—I am a strong advocate for confining the roots of wall trees, as well as those of grape vines; and I assure you, that if it is judiciously executed, it is a most excellent practice. I only allow 18 in. for the depth of soil in my borders, upon a well-laid paved bottom, hollow underneath; with a flue, or hot-water pipes, if either of these can be had, in the hollow; the joints being securely cemented, to prevent the roots from striking through into the chambering. I wall in my roots at 6 or 8 feet from the main wall, although less will be sufficient; and place plugs in shafts, through the paved bottom, at suitable distances, to enable me to drain it perfectly in very rainy weather, heavy falls of snow, or rapid thaws. Let the soil in which the trees are planted be used as soon as it can be got together, by paring it off a fine pasture field, or a fine sheepwalk, taking the turf only about 3 in. thick; if not very good, 1 to 2 in. will suffice, and the fresher it is used the better.

From the Genesee Farmer.

**CULTURE OF ONIONS.**—The account given in a late number of the Farmer, of the beneficial effects of charcoal dust in the culture of onions, reminds me of an experiment made by one of our farmers last year, and which I think may be turned to good account. He had prepared his onion beds in the usual manner, sowed his seed at the proper time, but the seed did not come up, and his beds were soon covered with young weeds which grew unmolested. After he had finished his corn planting, he procured some good seed, and to refit his beds for its reception, covered the surface with straw to the depth of a foot or more, and burned it over. By repeating this operation the ground was completely cleared of the weeds, and without stirring the surface more than was necessary to deposite the seed, he sowed them; they grew finely, no weeds came up, and he had a fine crop of onions. This year he caused his onion ground to be prepared early, that the weeds might have time to start before the time of sowing, when he as last year burned straw over his beds, and sowed his onions. By this proceeding he secures two important ends—he eradicates

all weeds from the surface, and the ashes and charcoal of the straw furnish the best possible dressing for the onions.

W. G.

Otisco, May 30, 1834.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

We feel much gratified at the prosperous appearance of the Baltimore Union Lyceum.—It is one part of the plan of this association to procure specimens in Geology and Botany of all that can be found within a circle of five miles round Baltimore, and in all cases to obtain duplicates or triplicates of each article, that they may have specimens to exchange with other lyceums at a distance, for such articles as do not exist in this place. It is evident that this plan, if persevered in, will in a short time present us with a cabinet of minerals, and a hortus siccus that may contain a specimen of every mineral and valuable plant in the United States. This would form a most valuable auxiliary in education and in the arts, as well as in agriculture. No class of persons would be more benefitted by such information than the farmers. We will give an instance in point.

About twenty-five or thirty years ago, an English gentleman, who was on a visit to Philadelphia, took a ride into the country on the Jersey side of the Delaware. About 14 miles south of the city, he discovered large banks of a black earth—on riding up to the tavern he enquired of some persons if they knew what it was in those banks. No one knew that there was any thing of value contained in them. He told them that those banks were of more value than the mines of Peru; that it was marl; and informed them how to use it. It was used, and found to be an invaluable manure. If we were to say that this piece of geological information had been worth a million of dollars to that state, we should be far below what has been realized. Whole districts have been reclaimed from the most perfect sterility, to become the most luxuriant meadows, by the use of this marl. So much for a knowledge of Geology.

### MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

A distinguished French citizen, who has but lately retired to private life, has founded an establishment for the preparation of food, to supply the inhabitants of Paris with good dinners ready cooked, at their doors. Vehicles loaded with victuals, are to ply the streets of Paris at all hours. A French paper, in alluding to this undertaking, says: "Behind these vehicles will be very splendid buffets filled with pullets, chickens, and game of every sort, &c. ready for the spit. The sound of a trumpet will announce the approach of the gastronomic omnibus, and will probably attract numerous purchasers."

### TOMATO CATSUP.

Ingredients.	Quantity.
Tomatoes,	$\frac{1}{2}$ peck,
Salt,	a common tea cup full,
Vinegar,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint: strong,
Cloves,	a table spoonful of each.
Alspice,	
Black pepper,	
Cinnamon,	7 or 8 sticks, each about 6 inches long.

Slice and boil the vegetable—pass the mass through a sieve—after which boil all the above together thoroughly—let the catsup stand until cool—then stir and bottle it.

This sauce when well prepared and bottled, may be preserved in good condition two or three years.

Baltimore, August 7th, 1834.

**STRICKEN BY LIGHTNING.**—"It ought to be known generally, that persons struck by lightning, and apparently dead, are sometimes recovered by the copious application of cold water externally, particularly upon the face."

We can attest the efficacy of the forgoing application, copied from the Philadelphia paper. During a tremendous storm, a few years since, we passed the shop door of a young gentleman, who had been stricken by lightning, and was lying, supposed dead, on his back on the floor, in which situation he had remained some time. A full bucket of cold water was dashed into his face, when respiration returned. This was at ten in the morning; he was carried home and placed in a bed and at four in the afternoon his senses were restored, and was entirely unconscious that any accident had happened to him, except that he was nearly blind. His sight by degrees came to him, but it was not till two years afterwards that his eyes were completely restored. We are informed that the application of cold water to the spine is also recommended, both to persons struck by lightning and by the sun.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

**MUSICAL BOXES.**—Talking of musical boxes puts me in mind of an amusing trick played off by our facetious friend Brown, who took an opportunity of slipping one of these ingenious little instruments under the lid of a pigeon pie, and a pic nick, and insisted that it was that celebrated "dainty dish," containing "four-and-twenty black-birds," formerly so great a favorite at the royal table, but that, not being baked enough, the birds had set a singing before their time.—*New Monthly Mag.*

A single grain of wheat, on the farm of Asher Paxson, in Solebury, Bucks County, produced, the present season, twenty eight well grown ears.

### CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

To our Patrons—Gama Grass Seed Wanted—Manufacture of Silk—African Vegetation—Maryland Horticultural Society's Report—Large Calf—Agricultural Chemistry: Oxygen—Breed of Cattle: difference between good and poor—The Maximum of Vegetation—Patents—Sugar from Beets—Rape, or Cole-seed—Anecdote—Imported Horned Cattle—Short-horn Cattle—Dr. Youatt's 3d Lecture concluded: Fistula Lachrymalis—Science of Farming and Gardening—On Liquid Manure—On Destroying Insects on Fruit Trees—On Roots of Wall Trees—Culture of Onions—Baltimore Union Lyceum—March of Improvement—Tomato Catsup—Lightning—Musical Boxes—Large Produce from a Grain of Wheat.

### BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BRANDY, Apple,.....	gallon.	\$0 27	\$—
Peach,.....	"	75	—
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	2 00	—
BEAN, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	4 50	5 25
CORN, yellow,.....	bushel.	64	85
White,.....	"	65	66
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.	10	13
North Carolina,.....	"	11	13
Upland,.....	"	14	15
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	—	37
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 00	1 25
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,...	barrel.	6 50	7 00
Do. do. baker's,.....	"	6 00	6 50
Do. do. Superfine,.....	"	5 25	5 37
Super Howard street,.....	"	5 12	5 —
" " wagon price,.....	"	5 00	—75
City Mills, extra,.....	"	5 50	5 37
Do. ....	"	5 25	5 37
Susquehanna,.....	"	5 25	—
Rye,.....	"	3 37	—
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	4 50	—
Timothy (herds of the north).....	"	3 00	—
Orchard,.....	"	3 00	—
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	2 50	—
Herds, or red top,.....	"	1 25	—
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	—	13 00
Pressed,.....	100 lbs	—	90
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
LIME,.....	bushel.	30	35
MUSTARD SEED, Foreign,.....	"	4 50	5 00
Domestic,.....	"	5 00	—
OATS,.....	"	30	32
OIL, linseed,.....	gallon.	—	90
Castor.....	"	1 70	1 80
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,.....	"	—	—
Lady,.....	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.	2 75	3 00
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 37	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	2 00	—
RAPE,.....	3	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	62	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	3 50	5 00
" brown and red,....	"	4 50	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	6 00	8 00
" wrappery, suitable	"	—	—
for segars,.....	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,....	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,.....	"	13 00	17 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	15 00	22 00
Seconds, as in quality,....	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,....	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,.....	"	4 00	—
Rappahannock,.....	"	3 00	4 00
Kentucky,.....	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 06	1 12
Red,.....	"	85	1 60
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	28	29
" in hds. ....	"	26	—
" wagon price,.....	"	—	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,...	100 lbs	1 75	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	1 50	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,...	pound.	washed, unwashed	—
Full Merino,.....	"	50 to 60	24 to 26
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	40	50 22 24
One half do.....	"	35	42 22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	30	35 21 22
Pulled,.....	"	28	30 18 20
	"	28	31 18 20

**WOOL.**

**LYMAN REED & CO.** Commission Merchants, No. 4 S. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.—devote particular attention to the sale of **WOOL**. All consignments made them will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required. May 9.

**S**UBSCRIBERS can have their volumes of the **AMERICAN FARMER** neatly half bound and lettered at this establishment, at 75 cents a volume. Most of the Nos. can also be had at 10 cents each, to complete files.

### BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	bushel.	\$0 50	—
BACON, hams,.....	pound.	11	—
Shoulders,.....	"	—	9
Midlings,.....	"	—	10
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	31	—
Roll,.....	"	12	20
CIDER,.....	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old...	each.	4 00	7 00
COWS, now milch,.....	"	15 00	27 00
Dry,.....	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 62	1 75
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 50	1 56
EGGS,.....	dozen.	9	—
FISH, Shad, trimmed.....	—	—	—
" salted,.....	barrel.	6 37	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1 & 2,	"	3 87	4 00
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,....	"	4 25	—
Cod, salted,.....	—	—	2 75
LAMBS, alive,.....	each.	1 25	2 00
Slaughtered,.....	quart'r	31	50
LARD,.....	pound.	8	—
ONIONS,.....	bushel.	—	73
POULTRY, Fowls,.....	dozen.	—	—
Chickens,.....	"	2 50	2 75
Ducks,.....	"	—	2 50
POTATOES, Irish,.....	bushel.	—	62
Sweet,.....	peck.	50	—
VEAL, fore quarters,.....	pound.	7	—
Hind do. ....	"	8	—

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SALE OF VALUABLE CATTLE.

**T**HE subscriber intending to break up his Dairy Establishment, will offer at public sale on **THURSDAY**, the 12th of September next, at his residence near Brookville, Montgomery county, Md. his entire stock of **COWS**, amounting to 30 head. They are all of the improved Durham Short-Horned, crossed with the stock of the Oakes' Bull, which was raised by Mr. Oakes of Massachusetts, and got by the imported bull Cooledge, and was exhibited and took the premium at the Cattle Show near Baltimore, which was held at the house of the subscriber's brother, Wm. Frame, from whom he procured the young Oakes Bull. The cows are all in fine condition, and worthy the attention of improvers of stock.

Terms made known and attention given on the day of  
sale. **DAVID FRAME.**  
aug. 26 2t

**MORUS MULTICAULIS.**

**T**HE subscriber has on hand a few hundred of this celebrated Tree, unrivalled in the quality of its leaves as food for the silk worm, for which he is ready to receive orders (accompanied by the cash) with particular directions for the delivery of the trees on or after the first of Nov. next. Price 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, or \$40 per hundred.

The success and ease with which this tree is propagated, the extraordinary quickness of its growth, the superiority of its leaves over *all* others for the silk culture, and its uncommon luxuriance and beauty, altogether recommend it to the favorable notice of *every* farmer as a most valuable acquisition.

aug. 26. I. I. HITCHCOCK,  
Amer. Farm. Establishment.

## TWO VALUABLE SLUTS

**A**RE offered for sale, each about one year old. The first is a *Pointer* of the very best blood; color brown with some white. She may easily be broke this fall.

The other is out of one of the beautiful greyhound Sluts sent last year from Holland to the President of the U. S. by a fine pointer sent out with the greyhounds. The slut offered is a most beautiful black animal, very active, and appears to have the nose of the pointer with the speed of the greyhound. Price of each \$10. Apply to  
aug. 26 I. I. HITCHCOCK.

### A MARE IN EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE.

**A** GENTLEMAN of Virginia is desirous of exchanging a valuable blooded brood Mare for thoroughbred Durham short horn Cattle—for sheep of the best blood, or for a good Jackass. Should any gentleman be disposed to make such a barter, he shall receive further information on application to  
I. I. HITCHCOCK,  
Amer. Farm. Estab.  
aug. 12

**TURNIP SPINACH & CABBAGE SEED**

**A** FULL supply of these seeds of several of the best varieties for summer and fall sowing, now on hand and for sale by  
july 1  
I. I. HITCHCOCK,  
Amer. Farm. Exch.

**IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORN  
BULLS—CHEAP.**

I AM requested by a gentleman of high character as an agriculturist, in a neighboring state, to offer for sale several Bulls of his, of which he has yet given me no other description than the following, viz: "My stock is of the Short Horn Durham breed, and derived from the best and purest sources, imported recently." He offers Bulls two years old, one year old, and of the last spring, at the following prices respectively: \$200, \$150, \$100. If, as I presume from the character of the gentleman, his stock is of a high order, and if he can, as I also presume, furnish pedigrees of pure blood, then is the present rare opportunity to procure fine Bulls, at more moderate prices than I have hitherto been able to offer them. I will ascertain further particulars in regard to this stock, and be able shortly to speak definitely as to its character. In the mean time, should any gentleman want one or more of these Bulls, he may rely entirely on receiving through this Establishment no other than such as shall be represented and proved too.

**I. I. HITCHCOCK,**  
American Farmer Establishment

## A SUPERIOR JACK FOR SALE

**F**OR SALE, by a farmer in this state, a splendid Maltese Jack, first rate in every respect. He is nearly 14 hands high!—Eight years old last spring; quick in performance, and efficient to an unusual degree. 31 mares out of 34 in one instance, and in another 8 out of 9 mares belonging to one farmer proving with foal by him in 1832. He is probably in every respect one of the best Jacks ever imported into the United States. Price \$1000. Address

SEED WHEAT, RYE, &c.

THE subscriber offers his services for the procurement of Seed Wheat, Rye, &c. for those who shall provide funds in Baltimore for that purpose. He does not keep those articles on hand, and therefore can send them to those only who furnish him with the means in advance. For all such, however, he will use his best judgment to procure such grain as shall be ordered, charging a small commission for his agency. I. I. HITCHCOCK.

**Note**—I. I. H. has made arrangements for procuring for cash, Seed Grain of the very first quality, from some of the best farms in Maryland. Aug. 13

A JACKASS.

**F**OR SALE—A fine Jack, recently imported from Buenos Ayres, by an officer of the Navy, to whom he was presented under circumstances which render it certain that he was there considered a very valuable animal of the best blood and qualities of that country, which is famous for its fine mules. He is of middling size, between 12 and 13 hands high, only five years old, and as handsome as any other Jackass. The present owner having no use for him, will be glad to put him where he will be beneficial to the Agricultural interest of the country, and with that view offers to sell him for \$500. Application (post paid) must be made to

## THE COMPLETE FARMER

**J**UST PUBLISHED and for sale at this establish-  
ment, price \$1, "The Complete Farmer and Rural  
Economist, containing a Compendious epitome of the  
most important branches of Agriculture, and Rural Eco-  
nomy. By Thomas G Fessenden, Editor of the *New  
England Farmer*." "Agriculture is the art of ~~man~~ mak-  
ing out of man must be a savage, and the world a wilderness"  
June 24

## NEW LEICESTER BUCKS.

**I** AM NEWTON to sell several fine Bunches of the Leicester or improved Bakewell breed of Sheep, and one do of the Cotswold breed, at from \$75 to \$100 each. Who will have one or more? **I. I. HITCHCOCK,**  
July 15. **American Farmer**